

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY. CHARLES H. K. CURTIS, President. JAMES C. HARTIN, General Business Manager. Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 68,827.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

The march of progress was never hastened by assassination, though years have been precipitated by it.

THE EVENING LEDGER has received many letters, signed with pseudonyms or with initials only, some of which end with the familiar "we dare you to publish this."

Prevention Better Than Conspiracies for Rescue.

THE death trap has done its work. Now the investigators will do theirs. It is so easy to find out why a thing happened; so hard, it seems, to discover in advance how to avoid catastrophes.

It is apparent already that no extra supply of lifeboats or able seamen would have been effective. The object of the law should be to prevent accidents, not to minimize their effects after they have happened.

The Eastland was a vessel notoriously unwieldy and dangerous. Cleveland was glad to get rid of her. Yet she plied her trade unhindered in Chicago. It may be comforting to think of the final tragedy as an accident, yet the accident really is that the catastrophe did not happen long ago.

Against the dangers of invidious legerism, fog and storm, man is impotent, but there is one thing the Government can do and that is prevent the use of vessels that are not seaworthy.

The Law Is the Law.

IN England the Nation, a weekly newspaper, advises the Government not to put cotton on the list of absolute contraband. "Some such similar action," it says, "united against us in active warfare the whole civilized world 100 years ago, even in the end dragging us into a dreary fight with the United States."

It is beginning to dawn on the British that rigid adherence to the principles of international law is of far more importance to the Empire than any temporary advantage that can possibly be gained by opportunistic violation of accepted precedents.

No Interference in European Affairs; Defense of Our Rights Always!

WE ARE not concerned with the machinations of foreign Powers. The great principles on which the prosperity of this nation rests are written for the most part in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. One of the most important, however, found expression in the warning of Washington that we beware of foreign entanglements.

But when Europe begins to repeat the aggression of a century ago when the belligerents attempted to fence in the oceans, when they preyed on American commerce, murder our citizens and seize our property, there is no course left open to us but instant action on our immunity from attack.

Mr. Hearst says there are no statements left in Washington since Mr. Bryan left. Doubtless Mr. Bryan will agree with him.

Mr. Wainwright's proposal to pay \$100,000,000,000 for Belgium need not be taken too seriously. "There ain't that much money."

All of our statements seem to be in favor of an "adequate" navy, just as the Democratic platform was, but why doesn't some one of them say what he means by "adequate"?

power that can lift corpses from the grave or from the ocean's depths and restore to them the breath of life. We have received and are receiving from the Altesiano hurt for which full recompense cannot be given. We have received from Germany injuries of the sort for which there can be no reparation.

It is incumbent on Washington, in a crisis which affects all neutral nations and will eventually affect even the belligerents, to stand fast for the law of nations. It must acquiesce in no aggressions, it must make no compromise, it must at any cost insist on the full recognition of neutral rights.

Go Ahead; Councils Will Fall Into Line. PHILADELPHIA is an old woman, always looking for reasons why a thing cannot be done. She has the caution of age, instead of the optimistic vision of youth.

As far as the convention hall is concerned, Philadelphia has the money, has the plans and has the sites. The only thing it has not got is the authorization of construction on some particular site by Councils.

Modern Germany, with its Pan-Germanic theory, has striven to retain the loyalty, if not the formal allegiance, of Germans, wherever they may have migrated.

The publication in Berlin last week of an official declaration that Germans working in munition factories, particularly in the United States, are liable to prosecution for high treason is an attempt to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Germans wherever they may be.

The fight to get the convention has been launched. Let's see the Philadelphians who will dare to submerge it!

"Bill" Needed in Washington. THE nation needs its great statesmen at Washington. Admirable as Senator Vane has found the qualifications of his brother for the mayoralty to be, it is apparent that the same qualifications are greatly needed in a Congress not overladen with brains.

How Will They Vote? ABOUT 600,000 metal trades workers in factories producing arms and munitions, it is officially announced in New York, will demand more pay and shorter hours. They base their move on the prosperity of the factories affected.

Now It Is Poisoned Poland. BLEEDING Poland now becomes Poisoned Poland. It is not enough that Germany, Austria and Russia should be raging back and forth over this unhappy land, involving an innocent people in their bloodshed.

Mr. Hearst says there are no statements left in Washington since Mr. Bryan left. Doubtless Mr. Bryan will agree with him.

Mr. Wainwright's proposal to pay \$100,000,000,000 for Belgium need not be taken too seriously. "There ain't that much money."

All of our statements seem to be in favor of an "adequate" navy, just as the Democratic platform was, but why doesn't some one of them say what he means by "adequate"?

The difference between militarism and government is the difference between raising your boy to be a soldier and raising him to such a way that he knows how to use it.

DOES GERMANY CONTROL AMERICA?

The Recent Assertion of Jurisdiction Over Germans in Munitions Factories Here Raises a Vital Issue.

By ST. GEORGE BOLTON.

ONE of the causes of the War of 1914 with Great Britain was the British insistence on acting in accordance with the policy expressed in the saying, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman."

The United States could not admit the validity of any such act or grant the soundness of the principle underlying the famous British boast that a man who was all born British must die British and was at all times subject to the law of the British Empire.

The diplomatic archives in Washington are bulging with letters in which the right of immigrants to American citizenship is discussed. As long ago as September 23, 1890, John Marshall, then Secretary of State, in urging the payment of an award by Spain to naturalized Americans who had been British subjects, a payment related by Spain on the ground that the claimants were not Americans at the time Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the colonies, declared that when the laws adopt an individual no nation has the right to question the validity of the act, unless it be one who has a conflicting title to the person adopted.

And in 1812, James Monroe, who was then Secretary of State, wrote to the British Minister in the course of a letter demanding the release of impressed seamen that "it is impossible for the United States to discriminate between their native and naturalized citizens; nor ought your Government to expect it, as it makes no such discrimination itself."

It was not until 1870, however, that the British Parliament formally renounced the old doctrine, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman," and passed a law recognizing the transfer of allegiance from England to another Power.

The Purpose of Pan-Germanism.

Modern Germany, with its Pan-Germanic theory, has striven to retain the loyalty, if not the formal allegiance, of Germans, wherever they may have migrated. The Kaiser has devoted himself to keeping alive their interest in the Fatherland. It was in pursuit of this policy that he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to the United States a few years ago, and has kept in close touch with the German colonies in South America and has sought to persuade the South African Boers that Germany was their best friend, although the Boers are Dutch and not German.

The publication in Berlin last week of an official declaration that Germans working in munition factories, particularly in the United States, are liable to prosecution for high treason is an attempt to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Germans wherever they may be and to punish them for acts done outside of the territory where the German laws run. It is a formal announcement that Germans who wish ever to return to the home of their ancestors must earn their living in some other way than by making weapons that may be used against Germany if they wish to escape imprisonment.

Although the United States has a treaty with Germany—it was negotiated with the North German Union in 1865—recognizing the right of Germans to transfer their allegiance to the United States, it would be as easy for Germany to punish those who disregard the recent notice as it has been for it to punish those who have been naturalized here without having first served their term in the German army.

Treaties Full of Loopholes.

The European nations, with practically no exception, have insisted on military service from all their citizens, wherever universal service is required. And this, too, in spite of agreements with the United States intended to protect the naturalized alien in his rights of citizenship here.

The treaties are so drawn as to leave many loopholes. A man must first receive the consent of his home Government before he can become an American citizen with the same rights as a native-born American. If he be naturalized here without receiving that consent and then return to Italy or Austria or France or Germany, he is liable to arrest on the charge of trying to escape his military duty; and if he is within the active military age, he must serve his term before he is released. But it is not easy to get that consent.

M. Vignaud, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, wrote to John Sherman, Secretary of State in 1897, "before or after his naturalization in 1894, a Frenchman may ask his Government for its consent to renounce French nationality; but if he is of the age during which active military service is due, this consent is never given, or given only under very exceptional circumstances. I do not know of any successful applications of this character."

But, M. Vignaud said, the consent would be given if the man had passed the military age; yet the American Embassy has consistently refused to make any application for such permission in behalf of naturalized Americans, "as such a step might imply an improper admission on our part," meaning that it would involve the admission of the American Government that its naturalization papers are not valid without the approval of the Government to which the man had formerly allegiance.

If Germany should try any German-American for high treason because he had worked in the Bethlehem steel plant, for example, there would doubtless be a new diplomatic correspondence which would make that over the Lusitania seem tame.

THE SUMMER CLOTHES PROBLEM.

Nothing is so important to a man as to be dressed properly at an evening function. When you are invited to a dinner during these summer months call up other men that you know are going to be invited and find out what they are going to wear. They will all like waecovers, but never mind; call them up anyhow and get some idea of it.

I ought to have told you that the man was going to die. It is almost impossible to tell you how to get the right dope on the correct thing to wear at dinner or an evening party in the summer. It would probably be best for you to go out to the country to buy your wardrobe. You need a carrying your evening dress suit, your business clothes and the flannel trousers and black coat and vest in your suitcase. Also take along a good tent. Erect the tent in a small but compact forest and then, climbing briskly to the top of the highest tree, gaze earnestly upon the clubhouse veranda through a telescope.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Securing the Sympathy of the German-American—Justice for Mr. Lovekin and the Women of Maine.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—At a time when mighty influences and powers of inestimable strength are at work in an endeavor to keep our nation from the guilt of an unjustifiable war, or from the dire consequences of war for which we may not be fully prepared, it is somewhat encouraging to read in some of our daily papers editorials of the same and evenly balanced character of those of the EVENING LEDGER.

And yet, not with the view of praising you, but rather with the idea of pointing out some of the American and very questionable methods of those favorable to Germany in this world conflict has this letter been written. What, indeed, may not be the significance of the oratorical efforts of an ex-Secretary of State, who, with the advantage of a close acquaintance with the former policy of our State Department, and a seeming determination to make himself heard, gives forth expressions of ill-concealed hostility to our President in rhetorical phrases which engage the attention of a large following? And, on the other hand, we are told to secure the sympathy and votes of German-American citizens counterbalanced by the hoarse and dire mutterings of an ex-President, to whom the policy of the Administration seems weak, and who would have unhesitatingly plunged his nation into war with no possible regard for its interests or its results.

But in the midst of all this passionate protest against the shipping of munitions to the Allies and denunciation of our present Administration, combined with hypocritical protestations of loyalty to our Government in case of war, it is gratifying even to our State Department, and a seeming determination to make himself heard, gives forth expressions of ill-concealed hostility to our President in rhetorical phrases which engage the attention of a large following? And, on the other hand, we are told to secure the sympathy and votes of German-American citizens counterbalanced by the hoarse and dire mutterings of an ex-President, to whom the policy of the Administration seems weak, and who would have unhesitatingly plunged his nation into war with no possible regard for its interests or its results.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22, 1915.

HIGH PRAISE FOR MR. LOVEKIN.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—I notice with much pleasure that in the list of 14 Philadelphians deemed eligible to aid Mr. Edison on the Invention Board, which you published in your issue of July 15, you have given the name of Mr. Luther Lovekin a place. The list is a fine one, and its only mistake is in putting Mr. Lovekin's name at the bottom of the list instead of at the top. Speaking as an engineer and inventor, I am proud to have a name of such a high standing in the list. Mr. Lovekin's position as chief engineer of the New York Shipbuilding Company does not reflect in any full measure the merits of his qualifications, even those marked and unmarked by the most striking illustrations of his designing ability. He has noted inventor along many lines of engineering and is probably today the leading mind in practical statistics engineering problems. The records of the Patent Office will bear witness to the variety and ingenuity of his successes in evolving means to accomplish results when it comes to inventive genius as a requisite Philadelphians should be proud to doff the cap to Mr. Lovekin as one who has no peer in the community. I congratulate you on the selections you have published.

REAR ADMIRAL UNITED STATES NAVY, LATE DIRECTOR OF NAVY YARDS. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23, 1915.

INJUSTICE TO MAINE WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Maine is one of the States where any bill passed by the Legislature can be held up until the voters have expressed themselves upon it. This year the Maine Legislature passed a law that women in factories should not be made to work more than 54 hours a week. But the law has not been allowed to go into effect. It has been held up by a petition signed by 15,000 male citizens of Maine, who are not women working under conditions established by law, should want a chance to file in framing those laws? ELEANOR G. KARTEN. Bryn Mawr, July 24.

LIMITATIONS ON FREE SPEECH.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—E. A. Crowe in answering "American Legion" makes the mistake of regarding free speech with license. In this colony, whose dependence on England is as complete as that of a babe on its mother, it is a prime necessity that the enemies of Great Britain should be considered our foes, too. And those who side with Germany and her allies should understand that they cannot plead "free speech" as an excuse. By the way, if E. A. Crowe believes that free speech still survives in this country, let him tell a Philadelphia or New York "bobby" policeman, so and he will speedily be convinced to the contrary. If Mr. Crowe was as sure as he is that England is a strong arm stands between us and the wrath of a certain transatlantic nation he would, instead of prating about "free-German lines" or a miserable \$400,000 worth of cotton lost or detained, thank Heaven that his country has such a guide and mentor as JOHN BULL. Palmira, N. J., July 23, 1915.

BEST IN ANY PAPER.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—I thank you for the neat display you made of photographs of the Welsh girls I gave you on Wednesday of this week. It was the material was more readable than the other and the material was more readable than the other.

HIS GREATEST FEAT.

From the Christian Intelligencer. One of the most interesting features of the New York Sun's column is a remarkable tribute to a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to quote the black brother's pulpit on Sunday. He said: "The black divine is one of the greatest preachers I have ever heard. He is a man of the highest ability and his preaching is of a high order."

THE "SERVANT" IN THE HOUSE

What a Woman Thinks of the Greatest Domestic Problem in America—She States Its Elements and Suggests a Way Out. Pays Her Respects to the Sterner Sex.

By COROLYN BULLEY.

THE question of hired girls is an extremely dangerous one to tackle. For landing you swiftly and uncomfortably in personalities, it is only equaled by the national pastime, "Discussing T. R." Indeed, it is far more oppressively near than that great household duty.

Some people declare vehemently, "It is all woman's fault," others blame it (or rather underline it) on men, while again the nature and habits of hired girls come in for a severe drubbing. But everybody agrees that there is something vitally wrong at present in the regime of housekeepers and houseworkers.

Now that it is quite hopeful, because when you get everybody truly convinced, that there is a wrong abroad in the land, you have done a considerable slice of the work toward getting it righted.

Among other things, why expect all women to be either born or made not only housekeepers, but teachers of the gentle domestic arts as well? Suppose when a man "gets himself a house and gets a wife beside," he be expected personally to install a plumbing system in his house, and keep it in repair afterward.

The Reductio Ad Plumber.

"I don't know anything about plumbing," says he. "How can I fix up a plumbing system?"

"Shocking!" retorts the world (and his wife). "Every home needs a plumber. What were your parents at when they reared you to years of discretion in ignorance of man's Noblest Art! However, if you can't do the work yourself, and perhaps you can't afford not to do it all, anyway, here is a nice young man, a 'Moran' (one of those products of our society whose mentality can never be developed beyond the point supposed to be attained by all normal children of say 12 years), you can teach him to plumb."

"Worse and more of it!" cries the distracted man. "How can I teach him, who is in the first place unteachable, what I don't know myself?"

"That is silly," he is told. "The subject must have been written up in books. You can find out all about it if you try."

"Oh, well," says he cheerily, being a young and hopeful husband. "No doubt we can both learn it together in the course of time."

"Course of time, nothing!" rejoins his wife. "Can't you see, my dear, that as we begin living in this house right away, now, this minute, you've got to get some sort of device going while you learn the proper system?"

The world is nearly convinced, at last, that there will be just as many marriages, and more of them happy ones, if girls marry because they have an active desire to do so, and not simply because there does not seem to be anything else for them to do. But it is perfectly just criticism that, if we want to rush about doing every sort of thing except or beside housekeeping, we are much to blame for the lack of system in the household arts and standardizing labor, as men have done in the field of plumbing. I am morally certain that in time we are going to do all these things. Of course, that doesn't help the situation for this year's crop of brides, who are setting up housekeeping now, this minute, and no doubt the process is going to cost the world many masculine digestions and dispositions. But we shall arrive. Don't forget that we are a Big Social Problem, and Big Social Problems move slowly.

The Eight-Hour Housemaid.

Not that I mean to suggest, by the way, taking the organized plumber as our pattern of standardized labor. Just picture it: A young woman wanders in leisurely about 10:30 in the morning to do our housework, pokes at the dirty dishes, looks over the dusty rooms, and finally announces that she cannot do any work on the job until after lunch, because she has to go back to her office to get her dust, soap and tea towels. Of course, she couldn't guess what she had to do till she came to see. No, she can't stay to get lunch, because she has left her union cook book at the office, and she isn't allowed

THE AILING FARMER.

His Cure Was Not Effected Till He Bought An Automobile. From the Indianapolis News.

Farmer Hopkins had been ailing for some time. He did his chores in the customary manner one expected of a Hopkins. He paid just as much attention to the drove of hogs over in the pasture lot. He followed the plow just as he had followed it for 25 years. He swore softly at times, maybe, at the contrariness of old Ben as he went down between the rows of corn. At the day's work was over he hiked in the three Jerseys and lugged down the milk in his old painstaking manner. But with all of his thoroughness there was an air of preoccupation. The clean white boards of the barn door on the inside were covered with rows and rows of figures. He was gazing down there on her daily egg-hunting expeditions had noticed the figures and wondered what they meant. Could it be that after all their years of married life her husband was engaged in some transaction which he wished to hide from her, that he should do his figuring on the barn door instead of at the old-fashioned secretary in the living room?

She ran back over her actions of the last few weeks. She remembered how he had grumbled at Nellie as they rode to town behind her. Surely he could not think of selling her? He had always boasted of the trim little mare's speed; how he compared her to a small speedster. The children had all married and moved away and it seemed to the wife that he should be taking life easy instead of raking up trouble for himself as he seemed to be doing.

One evening when he had come back home from a drive to the town alone he seemed to be in a more cheerful mood. He told his wife the children were away all year and only got back in the summer. To go one time meant a long ride to the town and then a longer ride on the train. Then he adroitly shifted the conversation around to horses. Feed was high. Horses needed shoes; they were liable to die, and die. They must be fed whether they worked or not. They could not be driven hard in the hot sun. It always took a horse two hours at the least to make the 14 miles to town. At last the faithful wife was getting at the cause of her husband's preoccupation. Soon she would know what the real trouble was. Probably he wished to sell Nellie and get that 250 trotter he had been looking over at the county fair.

So—would she mind if he bought an automobile? They were so much cheaper now. They could get around so much more quickly to visit their friends and take their friends riding, etc., ad infinitum. In fact, Mrs. Hopkins was so excited that she insisted on going to look at a road wagon to see how they getting a wagon the next day, and even went to look at the Ford's and the Buick's.

In two weeks one of the stalls had been turned out to make room for the one and a quarter stall had been made in the ground and the stall at once.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.

President Wilson has not been caught in the clumsy net spread for him by the German-Montreal Herald.

Who will venture to mediate between Jane Addams and the Colonel on the peace question?—Springfield Republican.

If President Wilson is not the man to draw a Nobel peace prize by service in ending the war, Pope Benedict XV is likely to be.—Nebraska State Journal.

If the Mexican guerrilla leaders have done nothing, neither has Washington, and each side must be more and more impatiently wondering what may be Mr. Wilson's interpretation of the phrase "a very short time," as applied to the Mexican situation.—Detroit Free Press.

Say what you please of Roosevelt's "impulsiveness," "Ingenium" and the like qualities which are misapplied to him. As a leader of the people and a doer of things that need to be done in the people's interest he is worth a million Bryans any day.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

AMUSEMENTS. B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE. LILLIAN SHAW. GRAND.